

SEMESTER 1 VOCABULARY

1. _____ Acute Angle
2. _____ Adjacent Angle
3. _____ Altitude
4. _____ Angle
5. _____ Angle Bisector
6. _____ Collinear
7. _____ Complementary Angles
8. _____ Congruent
9. _____ Coplanar
10. _____ Equilateral Triangle
11. _____ Line
12. _____ Linear Pair
13. _____ Obtuse Angle
14. _____ Parallel Lines
15. _____ Perpendicular Bisector
16. _____ Perpendicular Lines
17. _____ Plane
18. _____ Midsegment
19. _____ Ratio
20. _____ Ray
21. _____ Segment
22. _____ Median
23. _____ Skew
24. _____ Slope
25. _____ Straight Angle
26. _____ Supplementary Angles
27. _____ Vertical Angles

28. _____ CENTROID

- A. Lines that do not intersect and are not coplanar
- B. Angles greater than 90° and less than 180°
- C. A triangle with three sides congruent
- D. A comparison of two numbers, typically written as a fraction
- E. Angles formed by two intersecting lines, the angles share a vertex but are not adjacent
- F. A segment connecting two midpoints of the sides of a triangle
- G. Lines that intersect to form right angles
- H. Points and lines that lie in the same plane
- I. An angle whose measure is between 0° and 90°
- J. A flat surface that extends forever with no thickness
- K. A segment that forms a right angle with one side of a triangle and passes through the midpoint of that side.
- L. Lines that lie in the same plane that do not intersect, they have the same slope
- M. Two angles that have a sum of 180° , they do not have to be adjacent
- N. Points that lie on the same line
- O. An angle with a measure of 180°
- P. A segment drawn from a vertex of a triangle to the midpoint on the opposite side
- Q. Also known as the height of a triangle.
- R. Figures with the same shape ~~but not~~ the same size **AND**
- S. The steepness of a line
- T. Two angles with a sum of 90°
- U. They share a common side and a vertex with no interior points
- V. A segment from a vertex dividing an angle into two congruent angles
- W. It is formed by two rays with the same endpoint
- X. A set of points that extends forever in opposite directions. It has no thickness and can be named using either an italicized lower case letter or two points that lie on it.
- Y. A pair of angles that are adjacent and have a sum of 180°
- Z. It has one endpoint and extends forever in the opposite direction.
- AA. It is part of a line, it has two endpoints and it can be measured.
- AB. The point of concurrency where all medians intersect